

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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No. 1

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We had only room, last week, to announce the appointment of JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., of Baltimore, as one of the Assistant Postmasters General. We had not time, then, to say how warmly we approved of the selection, and we therefore take the present occasion to congratulate every one interested in the regularity and safety of the mails, (the appropriate duties of his Bureau) on the regard for the public convenience and the public interests evinced in this appointment. We have known Mr. S. intimately for several years, and know him to possess in a peculiar degree, all the traits necessary to render him an able and valuable public officer, viz.: sterling ability, "old fashioned" honesty, industry, energy, and those straightforward, practical views on all subjects, so much out of use at the present day, but formerly considered as essential constituents in a man's character. Mr. Skinner, at the time of his appointment, was editor of that excellent agricultural journal, the American Farmer; and we are glad to perceive that his name still stands at its head as conductor.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The publisher of the "American Farmer," in copying the above complimentary notice of the appointment of Mr. Skinner, deems it proper to remark, that the aid of the services of that gentleman will still be continued to this journal—the facility of intercourse with Washington, from this city, enabling him to render as efficient services as heretofore, to this the child of his own creation; and the new position he now occupies, bringing him in closer intercourse with persons from every section of our country, will enable him perhaps to be still more efficient in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge than he has hitherto been able to afford. Of this our patrons may rest assured, that no deterioration in the interest of the journal will be the consequence of this change—and we can confidently appeal to our old friends for the continuation of their support, and solicit their aid in still farther extending its circulation.]

A NEW VOLUME.

The occasion of issuing the first number, of a new volume, seems to authorize a particular salutation to our readers; as, when New-Year's day comes round, a more cordial greeting is exchanged, between intimate friends who meet each other every day. Sorry we are that we cannot offer congratulations to the farmer, on the weather, or the prospects of the opening year. We cannot, this 18th day of May, even say that "winter lingers in the lap of spring," for snows, and frost, and rain, have absolutely usurped the place of sunshine, and dews and flowers! The gloom of the husbandman has been, it is true, sometimes cheered by a glowing sunset, and again, he has been persuaded to wait for the changes of the moon! but alas, he has been taught that as it is commonly said of

dry, so now, we see all signs fail in wet weather too, until "hope deferred" hath made the heart sick. But though no rainbow arch the heavens in promise of more genial weather, what would it avail us to repine? As we have ventured lately to support our own reflections by occasional quotations from profane writers of works of fiction, we will here give the advice of the good *Parson Adams*, to his young friend *Joseph Andrews*, when, as the reader will remember, both had been beaten and left tied, back to back, to the bed-post:

"We did not make ourselves; but the same power which made us, rules over us, and we are absolutely at his disposal; he may do with us what he pleases, nor have we any right to complain. If you are wise, and truly know your own interest, you will peaceably and quietly submit to all the dispensations of providence, being thoroughly assured, that all the misfortunes, how great soever, which happen to the righteous, happen to them for their own good."

It may be feared that the backwardness of the season, and the wetness of the earth, which prevented the sowing of a medium quantity of oats, has so delayed the planting of corn, that this great crop, too, the dependance of so large a portion of the country, will be very much diminished, and that much of that which survives, will be overtaken by autumnal frosts, before it can ripen. Hence the farmer will see the necessity of providing the only substitute that is left him, by enlarging his root crops—Beets and Potatoes. The latter may be used in lieu of corn, to a much greater degree than has ever been practised in America—We all know that the Irish peasantry, perhaps the healthiest people in the world, live almost entirely on potatoes. A lot of land well manured, ought to yield of this crop at least 300 bushels, and with far less labor than it would require to produce that quantity of corn. But we are wandering from our immediate subject to treat of one which might better be introduced elsewhere—Our purpose was simply to wish health and happiness to our readers of the past volume. We should be well pleased to have all their company through another year, and promise them to do all we can as we journey together, to mingle instruction with amusement, so that when we come to the next stopping place, we may be yet more unwilling to part company than we are now at starting.—Being in fact of a sociable turn of mind, we should be well pleased, as long as we can have such agreeable company, to have it much augmented. We would fain hope, that if those for whom we have catered for the last year, have been satisfied with their fare, they will speak well of the entertainer; so that the customers of "mine host" may be increased for him; and so we hope to deserve at the hands of our old patrons. There are reasons which we need not specify to inspire the hope that we can make the next volume more worthy of public favor than the last. As a lady's ambition to please, is quickened to new exertions by the appearance of every new beau, we hope to have ours put to the same test, by an accession of new subscribers.

But after all, editorial, like other promises, are so easily made and so easily broken, that we may be excused for not making a parade of them on this occasion. Never-

theless we can stipulate for more ample materials for promoting, and personally more ardent devotion to the interests and amusement of our readers.

May we not be excused for trusting to derive something from that kindness which every one feels, towards an old servant, who still honestly devotes his faculties to our conveniences and benefit? May we be permitted to ask, that each patron will undertake to get a single subscriber? He may, we can assure him, guarantee the fulfilment of all that is promised in the following subscription paper for the ensuing volume:

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

The oldest Agricultural Journal in the Union, is published in BALTIMORE,

BY SAMUEL SANDS,

And still EDITED by its original founder,

JOHN S. SKINNER.

It contains much of original matter by the ablest writers on all the branches of Agriculture—but is most adapted to the husbandry and agricultural condition and prospects of the old Southern and New Western States. While it strictly abstains from all party politics, it treats of the legislation and political economy of the General and State Governments, so far as these are connected directly with the interests and pursuits of the Planter and Farmer.—The account which it gives of the prices of all sorts of produce at the time of publication is made up with great care, and conveys to the subscriber a view of the market, on which he can confidently rely. In this paper, too, as in a churn, the cream of other agricultural papers is skimmed off, and deposited weekly. It contains also a summary of the foreign news received by the Steamers, especially such items as go to throw light on the state of foreign markets for American Produce—in short, it will be, as it ever has been, the editor's ambition to make of it such a journal as will at the same time improve the mind and the fortunes of his readers.

[For terms see head of this page.

WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Connected with the National Institution.—The revered name of Washington has been used to sanction all sorts of establishments and enterprises—Why not, under its auspices, get up an Agricultural Society, at Washington, the common centre of political power, of geographical territory, and the focus of intelligence.

True, there may not be, in the immediate vicinity, means so various and abundant, for making a show! for making a great display of animals or of manufactures; but, supposing the sessions to be held during the sessions of Congress, whatever deficiency might be found to exist, in material of that sort, would be more than compensated for, by the concentration of intellect, and of practical knowledge and experience, from every State in the Union.

It is by the interchange of thought, and by the diffusion of knowledge, much more than by the sight of pampered beasts, or highly wrought specimens of manufacturers, or of art, that such associations lead to useful results. True, a beautiful cow, and a well finished plow, may serve to illustrate the points of a particular breed, and the form of an approved pattern; but how much more important is it to understand principles, than to see

particular specimens. There is all the difference that there is between mind and matter. Professor Cline, of London, disseminated more knowledge, and achieved more good, by his essay on the true philosophical principles to be consulted in the breeding of animals, as connected with their health, powers of locomotion, and fattening and feeding properties, than ever was rendered to the public by any single exhibiter of a living animal, whose conformation and properties are the result of the principles he explains! There is too much slang uttered and swallowed, against all theorising and in favor of mere matter of fact farming!

The author of the declaration of Independence, is said to have been but an indifferent practical farmer—but where is the practical farmer who has so well explained, and so widely diffused a knowledge of the true principles on which a plow should be constructed as has Thomas Jefferson? His son-in-law, too, Governor Randolph, who has no reputation as a practical farmer, has the credit of having invented one of the most important implements of modern times—the hill-side Plow!—When the late Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, at our instigation, offered a piece of plate, for the best essay on the natural history and uses of the mule, as compared with the ox and the horse, who obtained the prize? a practical money-making farmer? Not at all—it was a man of reading—of thought—of investigating habits, who, for aught that we know would have cut a very sorry figure as a mere practical farmer! The great benefit of agricultural societies is to bring out and expose to public view for general use and enlightenment, the lights that are hid under bushels here and there over the country—or rather they are desirable, we might perhaps better say, to serve by the stimulus and encouragement they offer, to elicit intellectual fire, which, like fire, latent in the flint, requires the shocking contact of steel to bring it forth.

Could we form a National Agricultural Society, to hold its sessions in the National Institution at Washington, who cannot at once perceive that such sessions would greatly contribute to the diffusion of a knowledge of all that is peculiar and excellent in the productions and the processes of all the States in the union. Such meetings would afford an attractive rendezvous, affording agreeable and healthful recreations for members of Congress, many of whom are practical farmers. Sessions might be appointed for any agricultural lectures or converzationes, at which, in a familiar way, knowledge on every branch of that important art might be interchanged and thence disseminated through the country. Natural history as connected with agriculture, would agreeably diversify the subjects of discussion, and the specimens in the Institution would be at hand to illustrate them.

Without having time to pursue the subject in all its branches and bearings, it is not to be denied that such an association, to hold regular—say monthly—meetings, at least during the session of Congress, would be most happily located for the selection and dissemination of a knowledge of the most approved practices in use in the several States—as well as of the most recent and yet practicable improvements in the qualities and forms of the animals and implements used in husbandry. Through the members of this society too, more conveniently and widely than from any other point, the seeds of valuable and curious plants and flowers, nutricious or medicinal, might be distributed. Members of Congress would soon get to associate a conviction of its national utility, with these reunions at the National Institution, and from that conviction it would derive its most certain and most liberal support, and its greatest power to be useful.

A MODEL REPUBLIC—Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut convened at Hartford on Wednesday, 5th inst. After some unimportant business, both houses adjourned until 3 o'clock, when they convened in joint session. Governor

Ellsworth took the oath of office, and addressed the convention. His speech alludes to the late Presidential Election, and to the death of Gen. Harrison—urges the necessity of a protective tariff—deplores the fluctuations of the currency—expresses himself in favor of a single term for the Presidency—gives a succinct and flattering account of the affairs of the State, financial, educational and military, and urges renewed attention to the schools and charitable institutions of the state. Connecticut, he says, presents a republic which secures more good and avoids more evil than any other political community of ancient or modern times. All the public statutes, after two hundred years' legislation, are contained in a single volume; the annual expenses do not exceed \$80,000; the State owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than \$2,000,000 well invested, yielding an annual income of \$113,000, is without disbursements or superintendence of public works, employs but few offices, and yet enjoys the security of law and the administration of justice as economically as any other state in the Union. The militia consists of 40,000 men—The Governor advocates the extension of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, to persons not living in the state.—N. INTEL.

What a model for poor old Maryland! Farmers and Planters—tax-payers—look at, and ask yourselves, whether it is not time to lay aside party bickerings, which keep you in a state of perpetual excitement, for the benefit of those who ride and rule you; and to go seriously to work to examine what this thing called government really is, and what it costs you; and whether you cannot bring the expenses of your State government down to something like the scale of that in Connecticut! This would be a subject worthy of investigation—It is one which concerns not party, but the whole people who pay taxes in the State. But unfortunately those who make your laws, owe their election in too great a degree to those who pay no taxes. Here are the statutes of the state of Connecticut, after two hundred years, bound up in a single volume!—How is it in Maryland? There the Legislature is in session nearly one-fourth of every year—Laws are passed one for every day in the year—year after year, although almost every interest in the State remains stationary—except Baltimore! In Maryland the expenses incidental to the annual tinkering of the laws, is half as much as the whole expense of the government of Connecticut—That State "owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than \$2,000,000 well invested, yielding an annual income of \$113,000, is without disbursements or superintendence of public works, employs but few offices, and enjoys the security of law, and the administration of justice as economically, as any other state in the Union"!! What would these thrifty people say if they were told that the sum required for the pay of their members, would scarcely pay the postage bill which the good people of Maryland, the Planters and Farmers, pay to defray the expense of the private and political correspondence of the members of the Maryland Legislature? Yes, the postage! though we doubt if one voter out of ten knows the fact, is a charge on the Treasury of the State. Is there any other State where such an abuse is submitted to. A quiet peaceable man, enjoying the fruits of his industry in a state of retirement, abstaining from all political and even private correspondence, allows the tax-gatherer to put his hands into his pocket, and take out a portion of his hard earnings to pay the expense of all sorts of correspondence carried on by the members of the Legislature from all parts of the State. If a member makes a speech which he imagines will make a sensation in Bunkum, it is printed at the expense of the State—and as many as he chooses to disseminate are sent by mail—not at his own nor his correspondent's expense, for neither would in many cases pay for it; but at the expense of the State—in other words, at the cost, more or less, of every landholder in it. In cases where Committees are constituted by the Legislature, and investigations on public matters are conducted through the Chairmen of such Committees, acting as the organs of the Legislature, there it is very proper that the correspondence properly and exclusively connected with the duties of that committee, should be conducted at the expense of the State. But the

quietness with which this modern encroachment is submitted to, shews how naturally and quietly power steals from the many to the few, and what eternal vigilance is necessary to prevent it. Is any body so blind as not see that it is the duty of a paper whose aim it is to see that the landed interest is not abused and robbed by the machinations and contrivances of particular sects and classes, to hold up the absurdity of a law to tax them for the correspondence of members of the Legislature? With what admirable steadiness and uniformity these New England States preserve their habits of strict economy! We have been lately reading, at the abode of a friend,* the "MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN TIME," by LIEUT. GEN. COUNT MATHIEU DUMAS, who served with Lafayette under Washington, in our Revolution. Curious to relate, he left a box containing his memoranda in the house of Dr. BOWEN, and after a lapse of forty years, Mrs. Ward, of whom he speaks in grateful and affectionate remembrance, delivered the box containing these interesting notes, to General Lafayette, when he was last in this country. We translate a page of them, relating to Connecticut at that time, that the reader may see how that Republic of steady habits has persevered in its simple and economical habits:

"I shall say but little of CONNECTICUT, the constitution of which is solidly established; it is a model of pure and well regulated democracy, in which there are none of the inconveniences which the celebrated author of the Spirit of Laws, the oracle and advocate of liberty, could not help foreseeing in the establishment of a popular government. The perfection of this organization must be ascribed to the general equality of fortune, and to the circumstance that the several towns on the river Connecticut, as well as those on the coasts of the Sound, are almost equally advantageously situated, which has not permitted the formation of those great establishments which are prejudicial to the progress of colonies, and in which the best principles are corrupted. If there is a nation in which the happiness of the individual is secured by the form of government, it is doubtless Connecticut. Religious toleration has extinguished the spirit of sectarianism and proselytism—The inhabitants depend only on the laws which they have made for themselves, and the tranquility which they enjoy under their excellent constitution, does not indicate any circumstances that might impair its purity. The coasts of the Sound having been continually open to the enemy, and often the object of their fatal expeditions, it was impossible to prevent the communication with Long Island, to which great quantities of cattle and of flour were conveyed. This contraband trade would lead to a supposition that the inhabitants of the coast were Tories and entirely devoted to the English; but they were constrained by their situation. If they did not assist the enemy, they were exposed to continual ravages. This state has nevertheless displayed the firmest attachment to the general cause. It contributed more than any other to the support of the army, and Gen. Washington always found in it, new resources in the most critical moments."

* A charming cottage, two miles N. E. of Washington, where the matin song of birds, and the yet softer music of the "light guitar," and books, and wild woods, and vines; seduced to creep where e'er the Lady listeth, with a taste so exquisite as to let all pass for nature—combine to lend enchantment to seclusion:—teaching the consoling truth, that there are yet to be found, on this rough journey through life, some oases,—resorts of the Graces and Muses, where the idolators of both may renew their devotions, enjoying pleasure without excitement, and quiet without monotony.

PLASTER—The following note from an experienced farmer should have appeared before this. We have another article on the same subject, from the same inspector, which will be given in our next.

CARROLL COUNTY, MD. April 15, 1841.

Sir—I have seen it recommended by an inspector of flour of Baltimore some time ago, that the farmers sow plaster over their small grain in the spring; the cause is not explained. I have done it for many years—it is done about this time and until the early part of May. The object of this is to stimulate the young clover; should the season be dry, it is all important; it is generally sown when the young clover is about maturing the third leaf—ground that has been limed, requires it as well as when it has not, but it is not so essential.

Most respectfully yours, J. S.
I sow from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of plaster to the acre, not more than half bushel when to clover.

CORN AND BEETS IN MICHIGAN.—J. Gibbons, in a communication to the "Farmer," published at Detroit, gives the following statement of a crop of corn and beets raised by Darius Comstock, of his vicinity. It being believed by some that there were fortuitous circumstances attending, and that it was not altogether owing to good management that he obtained so good a yield, the following statement was made for an impartial judgment:

"The experiment was on two and a quarter acres of sandy land—a clover ley which had been mowed the three preceding years; on this, he spread twenty-two or twenty-three loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. From the 10th to the 15th of the 5th month, (May) it was turned under by a furrow from seven to nine inches deep, then from twenty to twenty-five loads of old ashes, scrapings of the hen house, chip manure, &c. were added, after which it was well harrowed lengthways of the furrows, marked out and planted with the large dent and red blaze varieties of corn, in hills two feet apart, and rows three and a half feet apart, precisely, with from four to seven kernels in a hill, so that there might be sufficient for three good stalks in each after weeding. When it came up a handful of leached ashes on each hill, seemed to check the grubs, which were very plenty and took many hills."

"The cultivator passed through it three times, and it was twice hoed. When it was harvested, it yielded 208½ bushels of sound corn, weighing 71½ lbs each. A basket gave 61 lbs. of shelled corn, making in all 226 4-7 bushels of 56 lbs., or a little over 100 bushels of sound corn to the acre. D. C. also had in the same field near two acres of the sugar beet. One acre was manured, and planted with the seed of the white silesian beet. He intended to thin out the plants, so as to leave 17,000 to grow on the acre, but he thinks there were at least 1000 missing. The acre yielded between THIRTY and THIRTY-ONE TONS, or about 1050 bushels, and would give an average weight of 44 lbs. for each beet.

"I cannot consent to let this opportunity pass without relating a fact to show in what estimation the producer of the above crops holds well conducted agricultural papers.—He says he "would pay a farm hand one dollar a month more than the present price, that would take, and read understandingly, a good agricultural paper." What a blessing it would be to our country if the same spirit could be infused into every farmer."

POTATOES.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, gives the following as his opinion of the best mode of cultivating this invaluable root; and asks the opinion of the Editor thereon :

"First—To plough the ground well, then harrow it sufficiently, and furrow it out for planting, then haul out the manure let it be of what kind it may, straw wet from the yard, or stable manure from horses or cows, place it in considerable heaps about four to a common load, then drop my potatoes, then put about a common barn shovel full on each hill, covering it with dirt deep enough so that the manure will not dry up to injure it or stop the vegetation of the potato. I planted mine so last year, and received an abundant crop, but I hope to hear by the means of your valuable paper, from some experienced farmers upon the subject. If any reasonable objection can be raised against this manner of planting, I hope it will be early attended to."

To which the Editor replies:—

"Our correspondent will find, if he tries experiments with the same result that others have had, that his mode of raising potatoes will give him the greatest crop, while spreading the manure and intimately blending it with the soil will give potatoes of the best flavor. The best flavored potatoes are generally derived from turfy ground, or as it is called new ground, where there is a good deal of decomposing vegetable matter, and if lime or plaster of paris be added it improves them very much both in flavor and size."

THE WEATHER—CROPS, &c.—A letter to this office, dated Lynchburg, Va. says:

"Wheat in this region looks promising, tho' backward—Corn and Oats extremely backward; but little if any corn yet large enough to work, when, at this time of the season the first working ought to have been completed—a heavy frost on the night of the 14th inst. though I have not heard of any damage in consequence."

A letter from Missouri says—"The season has been and is yet unusually cold, and vegetation remarkably backward, and we have been almost incessantly drenched with heavy, cold rains from the North-east."

A letter from Albany, May 16, says—"Our weather still remains cold; grass has hardly begun to start—two weeks ago this day we had as furious a snow-storm as any during the past winter."

From a friend in a distant part of our own (Baltimore) county, dated May 20—"The greater part of my Corn crop I have planted this week, which I might have done much sooner, if I were disposed to work my ground as wet as some of my neighbors work theirs. Wheat, rye and grass are very low for this time of the year; though wheat is sufficiently thick on the ground, looks healthy, and may yet prove to be a good crop."

The Richmond Compiler of last week says—The temperature continues cold for the season. Old inhabitants say it reminds them very much of the Spring of 1816, which they call the "great wheat year." And as a consolation, we may say that thus far the appearances indicate that this is to be another "great wheat year." The crops in all directions are represented as flourishing. The prospects of abundance should silence all grumbling about the weather.

The Milton (Pa.) paper says—The anticipated crops of wheat, from present appearances, will not at all equal the expectations of our farmers, owing to the long continuous cold and wet weather. However if we raise less grain we hope the prices will be more favorable—so that the husbandman will be rewarded for his labor.

The Phil. Inquirer says—The general appearance of the crops in the vicinity of Philadelphia, is not good—The wheat last fall was considerably injured by the fly, and in some instances it has been ploughed down and put in oats. The grass is also backward, the season being about three weeks later than ordinary. In Delaware county the wheat looks green and vigorous.

Kent and Queen Anne counties, Md. have suffered very much from the backwardness of the spring, and from the consequent scarcity of provender, large numbers of valuable cattle have died.

The Phil. U. S. Gazette says—The Indian corn crop of southern Virginia has been nearly destroyed by the cold and rain, much of it rotting in the ground without coming up.

The Charleston Mercury says—in consequence of the recent raw and gusty weather, serious injury has been done to the Sea Island crops, and replanting has become very generally necessary. On John's Island, and near this way, where with a clay intermixture the soil is more tenacious, the injury has been less, and exposed points alone require planting over; but on the islands farther south, about Beaufort, and between there and Savannah, where the soil is light, the young cotton was swept away, and there must be a re-planting.

OAT SOWING.—If the ground be ploughed in too wet a state, no after management, by any other instrument, will recover its suitableness for the healthy growth of vegetables: those parts of fields which were too wet when ploughed, although equally rich with other parts, not only fail to yield crop the same year, but refuse for years after, owing to the difficulty of reducing the soil into that friable state fit for the reception and nourishment of plants, after having been once stirred into the consistence of mortar: it then becomes, when dry, impervious both to air and moisture, without which no plant can thrive. It therefore behoves the farmer to be particular, lest he sow any kind of grain before the soil is dry enough to receive the seed; the sooner however, this can be obtained in the spring, the better, and the oat crop in particular will be heavier if sown early. Some farmers intentionally delay sowing, lest late frosts should check and weaken the young plant, but that is groundless timidity: the earliest sown crops, notwithstanding they might be repeatedly exposed to frosts after being above ground, have always turned out the heaviest crops at harvest; the seed should be well harrowed in, finishing with the roller.

The best crops are often raised on land ploughed up deep, late in autumn, upon which the seed is dragged in as soon as the frost is out of the ground, without another ploughing; the quantity of seed, four bushels per acre.—*Maine Cultivator.*

BREADSTUFFS.—The expectation of a change in the Corn-Laws of England, (see foreign intelligence) has had the effect of advancing Flour and Wheat in the Baltimore and Eastern markets, with an active demand.

BLIGHT IN WHEAT.—We publish this week the paper of Mr. Gowan, of Philadelphia, read before the Philadelphia County Society, as noticed in our last. The great importance of this subject to the agricultural community, will be a sufficient apology for the occupation of so much of our space thereby, and it will no doubt be read with much interest, as the theory of Col. Smith, copious extracts from which published in former numbers, to which this is antagonist, having elicited considerable interest.

A great variety of interesting articles prepared for this number, are unavoidably deferred.

A SUCCESSION OF CHOICE APPLES.

It is just as easy, and much more pleasant, to have good fruit as bad.

I have two kinds called June apples, the first is a small yellow apple, some of which are ripe by the 15th of June, and continue ripening for ten days. The second is a striped apple, ripe ten or fifteen days after the first, and continues ripening for fifteen or twenty days. They are both good apples of their season.

Harvest Apple is a middle sized apple of a yellow color when ripe, and will answer for cooking before they are half grown; ripens in harvest.

Early Bough, is a sweet apple of large size, yellow color, ripens shortly after the harvest apple; and continues ripening for a considerable time.

Queen Apple, is a very large striped apple, ripe in August and September. I have seen several apples called by this name.

Baltimore Apple, is a large red apple, ripe in September, keeps well until Christmas. They are soft, and rather deficient in richness, and fall off the tree early.

Holland Pippin, is a very large yellow apple, ripe in October, and keeps two or three months, a fine sprightly apple, with a little too much acid for some persons.

Monstrous Pippin, is of a yellow color when ripe, which is in October, keeps one or two months, is the largest that I have seen, some of them weighing more than two pounds. They are blown down very much in the fall by high winds.

Bell Flower, is a large yellow apple, very much pointed at the blossom end, is ripe in October, and keeps through the whole winter; it is an excellent apple.

Wine Apple, is a large red, very beautiful apple, keeps well, is said to be an excellent cider apple, and is a good eating apple.

Winter Cheese or Winter Curtis, is a middle sized red apple, that hangs well upon the tree, keeps well until Christmas and even longer. This is the favorite apple with my family for using before Christmas. It is soft, brittle and juicy.

Swaar, is a German apple, large size, keeps well, and is altogether a good apple.

French Reinette, rather smaller than a Swaar, is an excellent winter fruit that keeps well.

New York Pippin, is a large long green apple (frequently called Long green.) This apple rots very much upon the tree, and rots shortly after being put up, after which, the balance keep tolerably well.

New Town Pippin, is a large green or yellow apple that keeps well. This is the favorite apple with my family for using after January. It is one of the best apples known.

Genitan, is a middle sized apple, hangs well on the trees, keeps well, and is an excellent apple. We have two varieties, both good.

Carthouse, Gilpin or Jefferson Red, is a red apple of medium size, that will keep a year. It is a juicy sweet apple with very little acid.

Limbertwig, is a red apple that keeps well, the tree very productive, and the apple hangs well on the tree until after they are frozen.

Aram, is a speckled striped apple of medium size, that is very productive, and keeps well.

Tewksberry Winter Blush, is a small yellow apple, with a red cheek. Its chief recommendation is the great length of time it will keep.

[Ken. Farmer.]

SAMUEL D. MARTIN.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

We have indeed passed through a most extraordinary spring; from its very opening until the middle of May, there have been scarcely three successive days when the husbandman could have ploughed his ground—cold and rain, and sometimes frost and ice have prevailed when we should have enjoyed a genial warm air and sunshine. But why should we say so, the weather that we have had, although, to our frail judgments, has been such as we are induced to consider unfriendly to our interests—although the season has proved different to what we have been accustomed to enjoy for years, is such as it has pleased the Author of our being to provide for us, and it remains for us, in a true christian spirit, not only to be content, but to be *thankful*, as He alone knows the measure of our desert, and what is best for our wants. Let us, therefore, improve the time left for the prosecution of our future labors in such a way as to illustrate our worthiness of present and prospective blessings. The real wants of man are but few, and if by a resort to *economy* of our means, forced upon us by necessity, as it may be, we learn to practice frugality for the future, surely we shall have cause to feel thankful in the deepest wells of our hearts for this teaching of us a duty in the ways of life, that has been too often neglected if not abused. But to the labors of the field.

ON THE FARM.

Corn.—From the causes we have assigned, we fear, nay, we know, that in many parts of our country much smaller crops have been put in than in most former years, it will, therefore, behove one and all, to make the most of that which we may have gotten in. This alone can be done by proper attention to its culture. Let your thinning and transplantations be carefully performed, and if your corn ground be not naturally strong and previously manured, be sure to assist the growth of the plants by placing some stimulative manure, as *plaster*, *ashes*, or a *mixture of both*, which will be best, in the hill. Let your cultivators and ploughs move through your fields at shorter intervals than usual—and in commencing this labor, enter into a solemn engagement with yourself, to keep the ground open, and not to let a weed or blade of grass show their heads from this until you may have laid by your corn. Should you pursue this course, you may still measurably make up for what you have lost by the season.

Buckwheat.—As the corn crop after all may prove a short one, we would respectfully suggest to our agricultural brethren, whether prudence and foresight do not dictate that they should put in an *extra* quantity of this grain as food for their stock. Under proper culture and the advantages of soil and season, it affords a large acreable yield; the grain itself when chopt, and mixed with cut hay or straw, makes fully as good an alternate food for horses as *Rye*, and the straw, if carefully put away in stacks and salted, is not only readily eaten by oxen and cows in winter, but affords a very fair and nourishing meat to them. As many may otherwise commence their winter feeding with but a stinted supply, should not all avail themselves of our hint, when they may, and by putting in a large quantity of this grain, secure their stables and fold-yards from the pinches of hunger? We believe they should, and so believing, avail ourselves of the occasion to recommend them to do so *early*, in order that the grain may have time to ripen before early frosts.

Clover Fields.—As soon as your clover is fit to cut—that is, when the blossoms begin to turn brown, cut it—cut it quickly and carefully, and remove it forthwith to your stack-yard—and in putting it away, do not forget to salt it—in the proportion of one peck of salt to the ton. As soon as your first crop is off the field, sow over every acre of it a bushel of plaster so as to secure a luxuriant second crop. And having effected that, husband what you may have made; for you may rest assured you will need it all.

Hay Harvesting.—As soon as your timothy and other grasses are in full bloom, and before the seed have a chance to harden, cut your meadows. In curing your hay, do not expose it, more than cannot possibly be avoided, to either sun or rain. Let it be dried quickly, and when put up in your mows or stacks.

Potatoes.—Let us invoke you to put in an extra quan-

ity of this excellent root, taking care to prepare the ground well and manure liberally—and above all things to put them in speedily and cultivate them properly.

Harvest tools.—Examine them, all and get them ready without further delay.

Pumpkins.—If put in immediately, will still have time to ripen, and when there is a prospect of a short crop of corn—that great stand-by of every agriculturist—it is certainly the duty of each and all to eke out his provender in every possible way. By attention to this hint in time, the necessity of drawing upon the corn-crib for the support of the hogs may be delayed for two or three weeks, and if the pumpkins be cooked when fed out to them, at least one-fourth of the usual quantity of corn used in the fattening of hogs may be saved—and let us tell you, that the way to make, as the times go, is to save.

Ruta Baga.—Now is the time to secure a supply of this excellent root. The sooner they are sown the better. They may be raised either broad-cast, or in drills. They require to be raised in deep, rich, loamy ground, which must be thoroughly ploughed, prepared and manured. If you wish to make a *brag-crop*, drill them; after giving your field or lot a liberal dose of manure, spread broad-cast, and your ground has been put in as good condition as ploughing, harrowing and rolling can make it, lay off your furrows two feet apart, put about two inches of well rotted stable manure along the bottom, turn a furrow on either side to cover the manure, and flatten the ridge with a roller—then drill in your seed. When the plants come up, sow a little *plaster* and *ashes*, or *lime* over them of a morning when the dew is on the ground. When they get of size for thinning, let them be thinned out so as to lay about ten inches asunder in the drills—the rest of the culture consists in keeping them free from grass and weeds.

Turnips.—Let the ground you design for turnips be ploughed forthwith, so to remain and mellow until it is time to manure, plough again and sow them.

Beets.—You may still plant beets in good strong ground, with a certainty of making a good crop, provided you prepare the ground well, give plenty of manure and cultivate them as they ought to be.

Millet.—If you apprehend a scarcity of provender for your stock; have a few acres of deep, rich, loamy ground, and have the manure to spare, forthwith manure and put those few acres in a fine condition; sow your seed, and we can promise you a good crop of as acceptable hay as ever entered into the manger of a horse, or tempted the appetite of a milch cow. Half a bushel of seed to the acre will be enough.

Having directed the attention of our readers to such portions of their labors on the farm, as appeared to us to require their particular attention, we will now take the liberty of respectfully asking them to accompany us while we tell them what should be done

IN THE GARDEN.

Cabbages of all kinds.—Taking it for granted, that you have been sufficiently mindful of your interest, to provide yourself with the requisite kind of plants, we would advise you to manure your cabbage beds well, dig them deeply and thoroughly, taking care in digging to take small spadefuls at a time, to cover the manure, and rake as you progress whenever three feet across the bed may have been dug up. By adopting this plan you have a much better chance of reducing the clods, and thus bringing the soil into a condition of fine tilth, a thing all important as connected with your after culture of the cabbages. When your beds have been thus prepared, seize the first rainy spell to set out your plants, at distances of $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. If after your plants shall have been set out, a dry spell of weather should come on, you must be careful to water them every evening about sun down, until it rains, with water which is either taken from a run, or branch which may have been exposed to the action of the sun during the day.

Our instructions with regard to the proper culture shall be brief. Keep your beds clean of weeds, and the earth loosened until the cabbages begin to head, when you may cease your labors and consider the crop laid by.

Cauliflowers.—The early cauliflowers must now have the leaves bent over, so as to protect the flowers from the sun and rain; and the late sown plants should be transplanted into a piece of deep, rich loam, inclining to moisture, but not what may be called wet ground. This should be manured with at least five inches of cow dung, or well rotted stable or barn-yard manure. Dig your bed at least a full spade deep, so as to enable you to turn the manure well under, and after raking it well, you may

proceed to take up your plants for setting out. In taking them up use a garden trowel, and be careful to take up a ball of earth around the roots of the plants, and to fill the hole in which you may place them with rotten manure. The plants should stand 3 feet apart each way, and in setting them out, scoop out the earth around them so as to form a basin for the reception of the rain as it falls. Water the plants in the event of drought, until it shall rain, as advised for cabbages; and, indeed, whenever dry weather may supervene.

Melons.—If you have been so careful as to have planted melons last month, and thus proved your attention to your family, let your melons be thinned out, so as to leave but three in a hill; draw the earth up around the hills, till the stems of the plants are covered up to the seed leaves. Extirpate the weeds and grass between the hills.

Pickles of all kinds.—as melons, cucumbers, &c. should be planted towards the latter end of the month.

Broccoli, Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Jerusalem Kale and Turnip Cabbage. should now be planted out.

Celery.—The celery plants which may have arrived at a sufficient size, should now be planted out into a rich, deep mould, which should have been previously manured and put in the best possible tilth.

Squashes.—Attend to your squashes, and treat them as we have directed for melons.

Peas.—You may now sow a patch of peas to succeed the early ones.

Asparagus.—Clean your asparagus beds.

Lettuce of all kinds.—may now be either planted out or sown to keep successive crops.

Small Salladings of different kinds should be sown at intervals of a few days, to secure a continuous supply.

Kidney Beans.—If you desire to secure a summer and autumn supply of this excellent vegetable, plant them at the beginning, middle, and end of this month. Should the weather be dry, water the rows until the beans come up, or until a good soaking rain relieves you of that labor.

Your early beans of all kinds must receive attention and be worked whenever it may be requisite. Keep the earth open and weeds under.

Radishes.—For a supply through the summer, we would advise you to sow at different intervals throughout this month, either of the following kinds, or a small quantity of each—the *Salmon*, the *Short-top*, or *white turnip rooted*. Towards the end of the month you may sow a crop of the white, the black and the brown winter radishes, to draw early in autumn.

Carrots, Parsnips, Onions and Beets.—These must all be thoroughly weeded, thinned and have the ground well loosened.

Beets of all kinds may still be sown with a certainty of maturing; but as we have often endeavored to impress upon your mind, they require luxurious feeding. If you desire to have them of goodly port, and to bear any resemblance to a Russian female beauty, you must manure with a Prince's hand, and cultivate them with the assiduity of a true husbandman. He that expects to raise vegetables to a size of which he can boast, must feast them well and keep them cleanly.

Early Turnips.—He that wants a supply of these excellent roots, either for his own use or market, may obtain them by following our advice. Select a piece of ground of deep, rich loam, with an open exposure. Manure it well with about three inches of cow manure; dig this in carefully; rake the ground thoroughly, then sow over the bed equal quantities of lime and ashes; after which sow *Flat Dutch* turnip seed, and conclude your labors by raking in the seed and rolling the bed, or patting it well all over with the back of a shovel.

The seed, before being sown, should be soaked twelve hours in fish oil, and dried in either ashes or plaster.

When the plants come up, sprinkle fish oil over them with a mop, and you will protect them from the fly, flea and bug.

Okra, Tomatoes and Egg-plants.—Attend to each of these vegetables well during this month: Keep them clean and the earth open. If you have not already planted them out do so without farther delay, not omitting to keep them in good soil, well manured and well prepared.

Red Peppers.—Plant out your pepper plants, and take care of them after you have done so.

Herbs of all kinds.—as thyme, hyssop, marjoram, winter savory, &c. should now be planted out from your seed beds, and we need scarcely tell you, that you should select a wet season to do it in, and not to let the plants suffer for water after they are planted out.

Strawberries.—If you wish to plant out a new strawberry bed, separate the runners from your old vines—select a shady moist border—plant them out in rows a foot wide, the plants six inches apart. Keep them well watered until well set. Let them remain in this border until September, then we will tell you how to prepare a bed for their reception.

Fruit Trees.—If you discover any of the fruit on your fruit trees punctured by insects, shake the trees and have the fruit carefully taken up and carried to your pigs. By taking this precaution for two or three years, whenever you discover the fruit on your trees in the above condition, you will not only measurably get rid of those destructive insects, add fresh vigor to your trees, but greatly increase the quantity and quality of your fruit.

Soapsuds.—Before we lay by our pen, we desire to remind you, that if you have any favorite bed of vegetables, or fruit trees in your garden, which you desire to flourish beyond all the rest, that you can be gratified by manuring them with soapsuds weekly made in your family. The soapsuds, combining in themselves as they do, the properties of stimulative and nutritive manures, are among the best which can be applied to a single crop.

In conclusion, we would remark, that if you have sufficient pride to wish your garden to be as an example to your neighbors, you must see that those to whom its cultivation is confided, perform their duties faithfully and intelligently; every manifestation of slovenliness, or neglect, must be rebuked. Every department must be sedulously overlooked; every omission of duty pointed out, and strict compliance with rules exacted. By the adoption of a judicious system, and a rigid adherence thereto, the labors of the garden, which would otherwise be toilsome, may be rendered easy. Every thing should be done at the right time, and work when once begun should be finished before any thing else is commenced. Skipping from one thing to another, before completing either, necessarily tends to confusion and should be avoided.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

MILDEW, BLIGHT, OR RUST.

[Read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, by Mr. Gowen, at its stated meeting on the 5th inst., and ordered to be published.]

It will be remembered that at our last stated meeting, a paper on Mildew, Blight, or Rust, was read by Col. Kendoron Smith, and ordered to be published in the Farmers' Cabinet.

The subject being of more than ordinary interest to farmers, from the destruction they so frequently have to deplore of their promising grain fields, by reason of Blight, most of them will be inclined to adopt a remedy coming from an acknowledged authority, especially when sanctioned by a society like this, who so far approved, as to resolve that it should be made public. These influences have already had their natural effect—a general belief that the *Cause* of, and *Remedy* for Blight have at last been happily discovered. Of this common consent to the doctrines set forth in the paper referred to, I had but a few days since a striking instance, in a conversation on the subject, with three intelligent agriculturists, who seemed surprised that I should doubt what every body believed, and who declared I was the only person they had met, who did not acknowledge, that the great desideratum, *Cause* and *Remedy*, had now been supplied.

Holding then as I do the adverse opinion, and believing that the remedy recommended if reduced to practice, would not only prove abortive, but highly injurious to the American husbandman, and to the cause of Agriculture—I feel it to be a duty to attempt a few remarks upon the subject, with the express view of claiming from Farmers, a thorough examination of the whole ground, before they change their practice of sowing grass seed with their grain. In doing this, I hope 'tis needless to say, that no discourtesy is intended to the author of the *Cause* and the *Remedy*, or to the Society which shared somewhat in its paternity. We are all as members and farmers, embarked on the same voyage of profit and discovery, and as all have an interest in the concern, so should all contribute in work or skill to render the enterprise profitable or beneficial. I claim them with due submission the privilege to examine the log of my shipmate to see whether his reck'ning be correct, because should any disaster befall the ship, I would be involved in its consequence. I could not console myself with the reflection that I was merely a passenger, for I am not only a hand on board, but part owner.

The cause of Blight as stated in the paper under consideration, is simply the grass cultivated with the wheat. It reads, "The matted coat of grass when thoroughly saturated in moist seasons, by impeding the sun's rays causes an excess of moisture in the soil, and preserves the earth at the root of the grain too cold and wet to maintain a healthy vegetation of the plant at its then near approach to a state of maturity****—this checks and renders languid the circulation of the sap at the very time when nature indicates that not only the stalk but the soil should be basking in the heat which prevails at that season of the year."

Overlooking the Cause for the present, I shall first address myself to the remedy—the abstaining from sowing grass seeds with the grain. This is prevention, and therefore better than cure, and it is so easy not to do a thing, that everybody has the remedy in his own hand, and (as I am privileged to perpetrate a bull) can apply the remedy by withholding his hand: which if he does I very much fear he will in the end find out, that the cure is but a recipe for an empty haymow. Of one thing I am persuaded, that to not sow grass with the grain is to encourage the growth of weeds, which in the absence of the grass, in recently manured lands, will be sure to compete with the grain for the mastery, impoverish the soil, be gathered with the wheat to return in the litter to the field again, to replenish it with a more generous crop of weeds. If this be so, then the choice lies between the weeds and a crop of grass; the latter from its feebleness can interfere but little with the grain, while in excess of moisture, and shade, cannot exceed the former.

The working for wheat alone, and the working the same land over again in the stubble for grass, which might have been sown with the wheat, will add considerably to the cost of the hay—to say nothing of the time, which may all be required for getting in seasonably the winter grain alone for the ensuing crop. But supposing the additional cost of the work not to be an object, and there is time to work the stubble land, for grass, in the fall—what chance is there for a good crop of timothy, or orchard grass the ensuing season, compared with that already in, well set, surrounded with stubble, ready for a start in August? A poor chance, indeed, and he who will trust to sowing these grass seeds late in October, thence to withstand, feebly and alone the frosts and snows, the thawings and washings of a long and severe winter, cannot but expect a bald field in the spring, and an empty mow in the fall; while the grass sown with the wheat, having had the shelter and companionship of the young grain through the previous winter, is more strong and hardy to endure the rigors of the season, and cannot fail to repay the farmer with an abundant crop, and gladden him with the cheering prospect of many returns of them. The important consideration then presents itself to every farmer, whether the remedy proposed be likely to prevent Blight, and if so, is it not a costly remedy, nay, a desperate one in the increase of weeds, the sacrifice of grass crops, with the loss of time it will involve? Should the remedy fail to insure against the disease, what must be the disappointment to him who has only *Blighted* grain to reap, and *wintered out* grass fields to mow!

The character of the Remedy having been noticed, it will be proper next to inquire into the cause—the disease, and whether Col. Smith has proved by experience and facts that the disease, Blight, is occasioned by an excess of moisture and damp, or shade, by reason of sowing grass seeds with the winter grain; or in other words, that the superabundant moisture and shade of grass, or weeds prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating to the roots of the plants, the cold and damp thereby engendered producing Mildew, Blight or Rust on the grain. And here let me premise, that I may not be misunderstood, I do not advocate the growing of grass among grain as the best mode to obtain good crops. I simply mean to shew that the grass sown with the grain does not, nor cannot occasion the Blight—Mildew, or Fungi being remote from the question.

The strongest proof perhaps, advanced by Col. Smith, in support of his theory, is the phenomenon of Mr. Fox's field of wheat in the summer of 1838, being perfectly free from Blight, while the fields in its neighborhood, in which grass had been sown with the wheat, were all Blighted; nay more, that Mr. Fox's wheat "was much lodged, yet the berry was perfectly filled, and the straw was in no respect touched with the mildew." Why? "Because there was no grass sown with this grain?" I might here rest the whole case at issue on the evidence furnished by the

author of the *Cause* and the *Remedy*, and claim a decision against the very doctrine it was intended to strengthen and support.

We are told much of this fine wheat of Mr. Fox's was lodged. Now, if grass and weeds standing among grain, can so shade the ground from the sun, as to produce cold and an unhealthy atmosphere at the roots of the wheat so as to disease it—how much more effectually would the sun be excluded by the layers of lodged wheat literally thatching each other, in such thickness, as to render the earth, the roots, and much of the stalks of grain, impervious to the rays of the sun. Then, if the same cause produce the same effect, why was this lodged wheat not Blighted? This single circumstance proves that the damp, moisture and shade, produced by grass and weeds, cannot be the cause of Blight, else this lodged wheat would have been Blighted. Again, it is well known that the summer of 1838, the one in which Mr. Fox's wheat was found sound, and his neighbors' with which grass had been sown, unsound, was one of the hottest summers ever known in this country. It was scorching, withering! Potatoes and roots of all sorts literally destroyed—the grass was burnt up and the ground parched. If grass be the cause of Blight in wheat, why were any of our fields Blighted that season? My diary and recollections point distinctly to the desolation that reigned in the summer of 1838. A supply of weeds or grass that summer would have proved a benefit to the potatoes at least, in securing them from the roasting they had to endure, and as to their injuring the wheat through Blight, there was but little grass present among it, to make any impression. Of thirteen acres on my farm, of timothy, well and seasonably put in with wheat, in the fall of 1837, not one acre was fit to stand for grass when the wheat was taken off the land in 1838—all had to be ploughed up, re-cropped with potatoes and corn, and I am now precisely as relates to the condition of the 13 acres where I ought to have been in the spring of 1839—expecting at mowing time an abundant crop of timothy.

There is nothing perhaps more uncertain or unsatisfactory than the comparing one field of wheat with that of others in regard to the cause of Blight, because there may be so many contingencies in the culture or soil unexplained, or provided for, that an exact comparison can seldom be had. Early sowing, early seed, or early soil, may cause one field to be out of the danger, that late sowing, &c., may be exposed to, and vice versa. To show how insidious the attack of Blight is, it is known that of a field of wheat deemed nearly ripe, a sample was cut, which hardened and proved sound, but the rest that was left to ripen, when reaped, was injured. Had it all been cut when the sample was taken, or had it ripened but a few days earlier, it would not have been Blighted. If this mode of proving cause by comparison be safe, why is it that all fields of grain in the same neighborhood, sown in a given season alike with grass are not all Blighted alike, or all alike sound? All have grass and weeds in them, and why are some injured while the rest escape disease?

Last summer the 13 acres on my farm already referred to, was again in wheat and timothy; the committee on crops saw it standing, and in stubble, and I challenge whether they ever saw such well set tall grass in wheat or stubble; yet the wheat was a good crop, the quality of the grain particularly fine, while my neighbors', on the other side of the fence, was badly injured.

Mr. Newton's information concerning one land in the middle of an 8 acre field being by accident omitted when the rest was sown with grass seed, and which escaped Mildew, while the rest of the field was considered worthless by it, is a very remarkable case, to which I barely remark that, in common parlance, "one swallow don't make a summer," and that his sower was very careless in omitting to seed a whole land in the middle of a field.

From the circumstances that in the scorching summer of 1838, Blight prevailed to an unusual extent—that the lodged wheat in Mr. Fox's field was sound as his standing wheat, and from the few instances of winter grain being found without grass or weeds to demonstrate the fact supposed to be proven, together with the many fields that escaped Blight in the worst seasons though thickly set with grass—I think the hypothesis of grass sown with grain being the cause of Blight or Rust, is not established.

But as further proof that grass sown with grain is the cause of Blight, Col. Smith points to the practice in England, where he says "the disease is but little known," and

"where wheat is mostly drilled"—a system, he adds, "well worthy of imitation," and the inference is, that it is unknown "because there, it is not the custom to sow grass with winter grain." Well then, if it can be sown, notwithstanding it is not the custom to sow grass with grain in England, that in England they are afflicted with Blight, and more especially is the drill wheat subject to it, the very practice that sets stalks at a regular distance from each other to let in heat and to get rid of weeds and grass, on what foundation will his theory stand? A very unsubstantial one indeed, for it will be unsupported by a single proof, or sustained by one rational principle.

There can hardly be a greater mistake than to attempt to engrave on our system, the practice that obtains in England in growing wheat—I mean the drill system—because our climate is so dissimilar to that of Great Britain. Theirs is mild, more uniform and humid; ours is in striking contrast, variable, from tropic heat to arctic cold. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the summer is slow and sluggish, and nothing in the main, can be more desirable than sunshine; therefore it behoves them to remove every impediment that would prevent it penetrating their standing corn (grain); hence the drill system was introduced to keep the land fresh and clean, as well as to save seed and manure. But the drill system is not general, for this reason, that all the hands allotted to agriculture in England, would prove inadequate to keep the wheat clean in manner contemplated in the paper under consideration.—The misfortunes of our climate are the sudden transitions from heat to cold, and the rapidity of the summer. We can hardly realize spring till we find ourselves at the temperature of 80 to 90 degrees. The spring crops are scarcely in, when the scythe is in requisition to mow the grass, and before this is housed, the sickle is needed to reap the shattering grain. Here we have too short a summer, too servid a sun to make the tiny delicate plants of grass of any consequence in producing the disease of Blight or Rust; to not sow it, or to weed it out, would be the height of folly. If our farmers and their people would employ themselves "in carefully removing all grass and weeds from the wheat fields," they would find before the weeding was half ended, the whole crop would be entirely ripe.

Blight is not unusual in England and other parts of Europe; it has claimed the attention of almost every writer on Agriculture, ancient and modern, in all ages. It is known along the shores of the Black Sea as well as along the Baltic; on the banks of the Nile as on the St. Lawrence. In England the Blight sometimes is occasioned by the same cause that often produces it here, viz: heavy fog, clammy dew, soft rain, &c., which linger on the ears when they are in a milky or pulpy state till the sun's hot rays heat the whole mass. This scalding of course so injures the plant as to prevent it performing the functions of maturation. To prevent the evil, the most common practice is, the same as resorted to here, the shaking the grain by means of a rope, so as to have it dry before the sun makes stew pans of the shells that hold the milk or pulp; and there is philosophy in this—the wet being the element that causes the scald. There are several plants beside wheat, which can endure great heat if kept dry, but if wet and exposed to a hot sun, would sicken and die. Such as Fuchsie or Lady's Drop; Daphne Indicum, Rhododendron or Chinese Laurel, Erica, &c.; even the Cactus, the Salamanders of the vegetable kingdom, would be greatly injured by the sun's rays if previously wet. All these plants will bear great heat if continuous, so will wheat; but either wet and heat or heat and cold suddenly applied, will prove fatal, especially the latter.

I hold that the prevailing cause of Blight in this country, is owing to the sudden heat and cold to which the wheat is often exposed in June and beginning of July—and this I will attempt to explain. The wheat plants, at the period of filling, naturally send up or yield most generously the juices requisite to furnish the heads with seed or grain. This process will be more or less accelerated by the action of the sun, in proportion as he is mild or intense. If the heat be great and of two or three days' continuance, the plants will be greatly excited. In this case, should the sun suddenly withdraw, the wheat exposed to a merciless N. W. or N. E. that sinks the temperature instantaneously some 20 degrees, the chilling cold of such no instrument can fully represent, animal and vegetable life being only capable of realising it—is it to be wondered that so sudden a check to the pulsations of the wheat plants, should prove fatal to them? The

cold winds blowing on the head and neck of the plant chills it at the point of exposure, the head becomes languid or torpid, while from the density of the plants and the heat of the earth, there is genial heat and moisture below—the fountain that supplied the head keeps bubbling up and flowing on, but the functions of the head reservoir or condenser, have ceased, it can take no more; in such a case the fountain or conduits must burst, both or either do, and hence the rust that is observable on the plants, which is but the outward signs of the disease that preys on the vitals within. After a lapse of a day or days, the sun returns and blazes on the diseased head, which having neither health or moisture in it, cannot but wither and die, under his withering influence. This then is the prevailing cause of Blight in our climate; and if so, how remote is grass or weeds from it; so remote, that they could not even aggravate the disease, but on the contrary their presence might serve to mitigate it. So far from the grass keeping out the heat, it helps to keep it in when the sudden cold comes on; and if the grain was up to its chin in grass, (if I am allowed the expression,) at such a juncture, it might prove beneficial, by keeping the heat and moisture to such a height, that should the temperature to heat be soon and gradually restored, there would be freshness and vigor enough perhaps left to make a recovery, and doubtless it often does recover, for we often see the evidence of rust on the straw, while the wheat is good and sound. Instead of complaining that the sun cannot reach the roots of the wheat plant after a sudden or temporary cold spell, which may have produced the effect described, it would be better, did he return in a scorching mood, to shut him out altogether for a time, if it were possible, by shading the field with an awning till the wheat had recovered strength to meet him face to face; just as when plants are frosted, keep the sun off them, and there will not be half the danger.

That this sudden heat and cold is not a new thing with me, I refer to the January No. of the Farmer's Cabinet, where will be found a statement of my crops in 1840. When speaking of my beautiful field of spring wheat—deplore "the sudden dry and wet, heat and cold" of the early part of July, which blighted the hopes of an abundant crop.

Since 1835, we have been severely afflicted with Blight. In that year the transitions were sudden and great, in June and July, say in a few hours from 26 to 30°; so in 36 and 37; and even in hot 38 there was a withering change, the thermometer standing from 11th to 16th June, 91 to 95, and on the 20th, as low as 75°. So of 39 and 40. In England the heat of summer is from 65 to 75°. By Mr. Harris' Register of Observations during two years at Plymouth, it will be seen there was only one instance of a difference exceeding 8° in the mean temperature of two consecutive days, and but two other instances of a difference as great as 8°. The extreme range of temperature at Plymouth in 1834-5, was 48°, just about one half of the range at U. States Arsenal, Frankford, as shown by the observations of Capt. Mordecai of that station. Here then is the cause why Blight is not as usual in England as in the United States, and not because they do not sow grass with their winter grain.

All the English writers on Agriculture who treat of wheat, speak of Rust or Blight; some of whom I will quote, to show that Blight is not unfrequent there, by their noticing it, but more especially to show that the wheat in drill is more liable to Blight, than that sown broad cast.

Tull may be called the father of the drill system; he is so recognised, for it is as often called the "Tullian system" as the "drill system." If Tull may be styled the father, Cobbet may be classed as the sponsor for it. In an edition of Tull's husbandry, published at London, by Cobbet, in 1822; in the introduction written by Cobbet himself, at page 11, he states an experiment where he thinned out the plants to stand 12 in a foot—1 inch apart, to compare with that thicker set; the result was, the thinned out did not ripen as well as the other, and he infers, had it not been in the year 1813, "one of the finest for wheat in the memory of man," it would have been blighted. He states distinctly, "that throughout the whole of the rows the wheat was more backward than in the broad cast," and adds, "this is the obstacle, and the only obstacle to growing Tullian wheat." Again he says, "this late growth and the juiciness of the stalks and leaves, expose the plant to that sort of Blight which makes the straw speckled and sometimes gives it a dark hue all over—and, when this Blight lays hold, the grain is thin and

light." He adds, "you must on an average of years expect this Blight, unless you sow early. This I found to be the case."

Cobbet presents another instance of Blight in which he seems to congratulate himself that he had four quarters of wheat to the acre on a five acre field sown on four feet ridges, a single row upon a ridge. He remarks, "I found so much Blight generally, that I was obliged to discontinue the system (the drill) as to wheat, though with regard to Swedish turnips I found it so excellent." Here then is drilling in perfection by Cobbet himself, without a spear of grass and doubtless without a weed, exhibiting the same disease in form and character as that which destroys our wheat, and which is ascribed by Col. Smith, to the practice in this country of sowing grass with the grain. Had Cobbet's rows and ridges of wheat been exposed to the summer we had here in 1838, he would not have reaped a bushel of good wheat; it would have been scorched and withered to flax—for its exposed and defenseless state would have made it an easy victim.

In the same work, (Tull's Husbandry,) there are certain questions put to a Mr. Beamen, a great wheat grower on the drill system—among them, Does it Blight more than other wheat! Answer—"Thinks it does."

Tull himself devotes a long chapter to Blight, and quotes many authors from Virgil down, shewing the presence of the disease almost everywhere, with their notions as to cause and remedy. He works hard to defend his own system from being obnoxious to Blight, but at last winds up by saying, that "notwithstanding all the precaution that can be used in some unseasonable years, wheat will be Blighted." "I have known," says he, "such a general Blight that mine was Blighted among the rest of my neighbors."

These evidences I trust will prove sufficient to prevent the resorting to drill husbandry or anything approaching to it, to escape Blight or Rust on wheat. There is no system so admirable as the drill for keeping the land fresh and clean, saving seed and manure, but it must be confined to roots and corn. Whoever attempts it in the growing of wheat will, if Blight prevail, assuredly lose his crop; and if it does not, will find he lost much time in making much ado about nothing.

Mr. Boys, in his work entitled, "A General View of the Agriculture of Kent," in chap. 7th, page 70, remarks, "That summer fallows on a light land such as hazel, loam, sand, gravel, &c., is extremely wrong, because experience teaches us that wheat under such management is subject to Mildew." Here then the fallow and soils presented, come next to the drill to preclude grass and weeds, and yet Mr. Boys says, they are "subject to mildew." Perhaps a bushel of timothy to five acres might counteract it—I recollect I do not recommend it.

John Mills, member of the Royal Societies of Agriculture of Paris, and of Rouen, and of Economical Society of Berne, in his New System of Practical Husbandry in 5 vols. published in London, treats of the disease of wheat, and says, "The cause of this distemper, Mildew or Rust, is usually imputed to dry gloomy weather happening when the corn (grain) is at the height of its vegetation, and in effect I have many times observed, that when a hot sun has succeeded such dry, hazy, (chilly) weather, the corn (grain) was rusted within a few days."

Mr. Tillet imputes it "To a sharpness in the air in dry cloudy (chilly) weather, which breaks the vessels interwoven with the substance of the blades and stem, and makes them discharge a thick oily juice, which drying by degrees, is turned into that rusty powder."

Middleton, in his "General View of the Agriculture of Middlesex," published at London in 1813, says, "Blight may be brought on at any period of its (the wheat's) growth by a sudden and extraordinary change in the atmosphere. A HOT DAY succeeding a COLD NIGHT, is abundantly sufficient to produce such a disease." In all the early stages of its growth (he adds) "wheat is in a grassy state and safely recovers from the checks which it then receives, but when it makes its principal shoot previously to producing its blossom, it grows as much in three days as it does at any period in a month, and in this state, growing several inches per day, it must of necessity be so tender as to be sensible of every change in the atmosphere."

Time would fail me to quote all that might be gathered from authors on the subject of Blight. I have consulted none but such as were at hand in my own library, all of them not only lean to the notion that sudden heat and cold is the cause of Blight, but plainly assert that it is owing

to the change of the atmosphere; while I am as free to declare that I never read a syllable in any work, tending to the belief that grass or weeds had in the remotest degree any influence in producing Blight or Rust. I believe so visionary an idea was never committed to type and paper till it took that form through the columns of "The Farmer's Cabinet," by order of this society.

My task is now done—my object will be attained, if my brother farmers will give this and the paper of which it is a review, a calm and candid examination. This is all I sought, and is all I seek. I do not wish to be understood as schooling them into any particular practice. The earth, the sky, the sun and clouds should be their monitors—Nature their great teacher. He who will regard their monitions and teachings cannot fail to make a good husbandman, nor be at any loss to determine whether grass sown with grain is the cause of Blight. One thing however it may be proper to recommend in addition to well prepared land—reasonably early sowing, early, hardy, clean seed, and early cutting—these are presumed to be all that come within the reach of human means, to provide against Blight. The rest must be left to HIM who holds the elements in control, and who tempers the weather to the shorn lamb.

JAMES GOWEN.

Mount Airy, 4th May, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia has arrived at Boston with Liverpool dates to the 4th May inclusive. We regret to say that there is no intelligence respecting the missing steam ship President. The cotton market was depressed, and had declined 1-8 of a penny on a pound. The money market had improved.

From China we have no further intelligence. The English papers, according to their polities, insist that the Chinese war is ended, or is in no wise near an ending.

The intelligence from Eastern Europe still wears an unsettled and troubled aspect. The reluctance on the part of the Christian inhabitants of Canada to be compelled once more to subjection to the Turkish yoke, still threatens to prove a serious obstacle to the adjustment of that question.

The Americans in London, on receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison, held a meeting, at which Mr. Stevenson, our Minister presided, and Col. Thomas Aspinwall acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted and directed to be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison.

The Corn Laws.—We learn from our English papers, that the announcement by the British Ministry, of an intention to make a material alteration in the corn-law duty, had created quite an excitement in England. The landholders were making mighty efforts to oppose any alterations which might affect their interest—but the great body of the people, from one end of the country to the other, were moving the matter—and it is by no means unlikely, that a material modification of the corn laws, which now bear so heavily on the poorer classes of society, will take place.

A prodigious excitement was produced by a notice from Lord John Russell, that about Whitsuntide he should move a committee for the revision of the Corn Laws. The announcement was followed by repeated bursts of exultation on one side and indignation on the other. The Evening Chronicle congratulates its readers on the act of justice which ministers are about to perform to the nation, by the abolition of the Corn monopoly.

On this subject the Liverpool Albion of the 2nd May says—

"The Ministers having, notwithstanding the double defeat which they have sustained, determined to remain in office, seem determined to signalize their ministry by several bold financial and economical measures. Lord John Russel announced, on Friday night, that they had made an alteration in the corn-laws a cabinet question, and that they had resolved to substitute in the place of the present fluctuating scale a moderate duty on the importation of foreign corn. This change will not satisfy extreme men on either side; it is however, the only change which there is a rational hope of carrying, and it will, therefore, receive the support of moderate men. On the same occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward his anxiously expected budget, announced two most important changes which he intended to propose. The first is, an alteration in the duties of foreign and colonial timber; and the second an alteration in the imposts on colonial sugar. From these alterations, coupled with the alteration in the duties on corn, he expects to raise the amount of revenue which he wants to make the national income adequate to the national expenditure."

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d instant says—
The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn-laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgotten; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response

will soon be heard in thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring toward it like lions on their prey.

A spirit will arise which the Carlton Club may expend its millions without making an impression. We have argued this Corn law question long enough. The pressure on those who find work for the multitudes is becoming too strong and threatening for prolonged reasonings. The season of action is arrived, and it cannot come more favorably for the national interest.—The announced purpose of the Queen's Ministers is as the setting in of the tide. Let it rush on, and sweep away before it all the defences of this inhuman monopoly.

If Ministers be but adequately supported; if that national enthusiasm which their determination must produce be evinced in time by a people awake to their own most vital interests; we cannot but augur the happiest results. In their present position, they can sustain no Parliamentary defeat that would not be equivalent to a victory. And we should like to see a list of those who would dare to take office on the express grounds of disfranchisement for Ireland, and perpetuity to the Bread-tax.

London Corn Exchange, May 3—At our market this morning we had moderate fresh supplies of English wheat. The announcement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on Friday last regarding the corn laws, although it is allowed that the present government is too weak to carry any measure they may propose on the subject, had the effect of rendering the trade dull this morning, and with a continuance of very fine weather a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per qr. had to be submitted to both on English and foreign wheat, and even at this reduction sales were low. In flour, no change occurred.

Havre Market, April 29—The Cotton market continued heavy, and in some instances prices went 7 to 8 cents lower, at which reduction however, the sales amounted to 2,214 bales, viz: 2,117 bales Louisiana, at 77f to 82f; if damaged, at 57f to 64f, and 78 bales Georgia at 72f to 81f. The transactions in Sugar were limited to 49 hds. at 619 for good middling; besides which 8 chests Bengal Indigo realised 11f 90c to 12f 30c, but in all other articles nothing occurred.

London, 3d May. Tobacco—With the exception of about 800 hds. Virginia and Kentucky Leaf for Spain, from 6d to 6d, there has been scarcely anything doing; holders, however, continue firm, and prices remain the same. Stock, 9,584 hds. Virginia and Kentucky, and 819 Maryland.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Friday, April 30th.—The demand continues exceedingly limited, and the market consequently very flat and unsettled in price. The import this week is 36,550 bags, and the sales are 11,340, viz:—50 Sea Island, 144 a 174; 130 Stained do, 54 a 114; 2420 Upland, 54 a 7 3-8; 4600 New Orleans, 54a8t; 1650 Alabama, &c., 54a7 1-8; 270 Pernambuco, 84 a 9; 140 Bahia, Maceio, 8 a 8 5-8; 100 Maranham, 6 7-8 a 8; 10 Laguira 74; 170 Egyptian, 8d to 11; 1770 Madras, Surat, 4 1 8 a 6t.

Saturday, May 1.—Today there has been a limited demand for Cotton and the sales of all kinds do not exceed 2000, of which 500 American have been taken for export, and the rest by trade. Prices are without alteration.

Monday, May 3.—To-day there has been a little more inquiry for Cotton, and the sales, which are chiefly American, amount to 2000 bags. The market has not been so freely supplied, but prices are without alteration. The trade have been the sole buyers.

The business in tobacco has been very trifling, the sales amounting to only 50 hds. The sales in rice consist of 15,000 brls. Bengal at 12s 6d to 13s 9d per cwt. Turpentine has declined 3d to 6d per cwt; for 500 brls of good quality, offered by auction on Tuesday, 11s 9d was the highest bid, which was refused. 1,000 brls American tar, just landed, have been sold at 14s to 16s 16d per brl, from the quay.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—A lot of 40 bales Florida, not prime, was sold at 114 cents.

Feathers.—Sales of Western in lots have been made during the week at 4ta43 cents, as in quality.

Molasses.—We note sales of New Orleans in bbls. at 25 cents. At auction on Tuesday, 50 hds. Cuba were sold at 164 cents per gallon.

Rice.—Sales of good quality at \$3.50.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, 170 hds. New Orleans Sugar were sold at \$6.15 to \$6.45.—Also, 116 hds Porto Rico, at \$6.55 to \$8.40. At auction to-day, 150 hds Porto Rico, cargo of brig George, were sold at \$6.25 to \$7.75; and 50 hds Porto Rico at \$7.30.

Tobacco.—There has been a fair business doing during the week, and the receipts continue large.—Holders of Maryland continue to ask last week's prices, which we quote, viz: inferior and common \$4a4.50; middling to good \$5a\$7.50; good \$8a\$8.50; and fine \$9a\$13; and the sales that are making are at these prices. The market for Ohio has been rather heavy, buyers holding off for a reduction in prices.—Holders appear firm, however, and when sales are effected they are at last week's rates, viz: common to middling \$5; good \$5.50; fine red and wavy \$8a\$12; prime yellow at \$7.50a\$10; and extra wavy \$15a\$17. The inspections of

the week comprise 963 bbd. Maryland; 188 hhd. Ohio; 114 hhd. Kentucky, and 2 hhd Pennsylvania—total 1320 bbd.

Cattle.—There was but little demand for Beef cattle this morning at the drove yards, and some decline took place in price. Of 120 head that were offered, less than 20 were sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs are in good supply, and we quote at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—Flour is in active demand, and an advance of 25 cents per bbl on all descriptions has taken place to-day. There is no stock of moment of any kind in market.

We note a further advance in the price of Howard street Flour, with sales of good standard brands from stores this morning at \$5. The receipt price has also advanced, and we now quote at \$4.75 from wagons, with small receipts and very small stocks for sale.

Sales of City Mills Flour were made this morning at \$5, but holders now ask higher. No stock of moment.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour to-day at \$5. No stock on hand.

Grain.—We note a further advance in the price of Wheats. Sales of good to prime Pennsylvania reds have been made to-day at 108 a 109 cents per bushel—and none in-market. A sale of good Md. white wheat at 115 cents per bushel.

We quote Md. white Corn at 56a57 cents, and Md. yellow at 59 cents. There is no Pennsylvania in market—it is wanted.

Sales of Penna. Rye at 62 cents, Md. is worth 58a60 cts. We quote Md. Oats at 38a40 cents. Pennsylvania Oats, none in-market, and wanted.

Provisions.—There has been nothing done in barrel meats this week, and prices continue without change. We quote Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12.50; No. 1 at \$10.50; and Prime at \$8 to \$8.50. The price of Pork is unsteady. Last sales of Mess at \$12. Bacon continues to go off slowly at last week's prices which we continue to quote, viz: Western assort'd to 6 to 64 cents; Hams at 8 to 9 cents; Sides at 6 to 64 cents; Shoulders at 5 to 54 cents; and Joles at 34 to 34 cents; and Baltimore cured Hams at 10 cts. There is no change in Lard. We quote Western No. 1 in kegs at 74 to 8 cents.

Charleston, May 22.—Cotton—The sales are 3419 bales at 9 a 12 cts. Rice—The transactions comprise 1190 barrels at \$2.50 a 3.124. Grain—The receipts of the week of Corn have been 4000 bushels of Maryland, which were taken at 62; and about 2200 bushels North Carolina white flint at 70 cts. per bushel. Flour—The stock of all descriptions of this article is very light. Sales of small lots Howard street, at \$5 per barrel.

At New York, May 22, 2, P.M.—To-day Genesee Flour is quite firm and the stock small; \$4.75 is the lowest price. Ohio and Michigan \$4.62a68 and 75. 400 bbd. Michigan in bad order sold at \$4.67. 1000 bushels North River Corn sold at 63c, measure. There is very little doing in Cotton. Sellers would take off 4c from last week's prices, but buyers are not satisfied with that.

At Philadelphia, May 21.—Flour and Meal—The sales of Flour early in the week were at \$4.62; subsequently at \$4.75; and the stock now so much reduced that the principal holders are asking higher prices to-day. Grain—Wheat sold as it arrived early in the week at 100c for prime Penna, red. Yesterday 1500 bushels were sold at 102c which we quote as the price of to-day. Southern Wheat sales at 95c per bushel. Corn, Southern yellow is of free sale at 56 and white at 54c. Supplies inadequate to the demand. Oats are also very quick at 38c per bushel. Beef Cattle—130 at market, which sold at \$61a7.75; extra \$8.

Richmond, May 21.—Flour—City Mills, held at \$6; country \$4.5-8. Grain—Wheat 90a105c—the millers have ceased to buy. Corn 50c, and some demand for it with retailers. Oats 25c per bushel, and in demand. Tobacco—Receipts this week continue large; we quote lugs \$4.30a4.75; manufacturing do \$4a5a; common leaf 54a6; middling 61a7; good 74a8 1-2; fine 84a12; extra manut. 10a16a.

American Farmer.

TERMS:—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on a handsome super-royal sheet, (each No. containing 8 quarto pages,) at \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance.

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The subscriber has 300 lbs SILESIAN SUGAR BEET, imported in Europe in person by the late lamented Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, to insure a pure and superior article for our farmers. As it is sold to close a concern, it will be put at the reduced price of 25cts. per pound (about one half the usual wholesale price) to dealers and others taking 50 pounds and upwards. Orders, post paid, enclosing the cash, to be addressed to

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Two PILLIES, one rising two years, the other one year.—The first is a grey, the other a bay. Also, a Colt about three months old, a beautiful bay with a spot in his forehead. The following is the pedigree of the two first:

Dam, DAIRY MARE, was got by Zahara out of Fanny Fairmaid. Zahara, dapple grey, foaled 8th April, 1839, by Thornton's Rattler—his dam by Winter's Arabian, grand dam, Alexandria, (half sister to Lady Lightfoot) by the imported Alexander, g. g. dam Taylor's famous Black Maria. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

FANNY FAIRMAID, ch. m. foaled 15th May, 1837, was got by Rob Roy.—Her dam, Fairmaid, bred by Gov. Sprague of Maryland, was got by First Consul; her grandam, Jane Lowndes, by Thornton's imported Driver, (he by Lord Egremont's Driver) her g. g. d. Modesty, by Hall's Union; her g. g. g. d. by Galloway's Selim, her g. g. g. g. d. imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's stock by Soot; her g. g. g. g. g. d. by Cartoucher; her g. g. g. g. g. d. by Sidburgh; her g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by old Traveller, and her g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Chilvers, out of a Barb mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

The Colt is out of the same mare by the famous horse Captain.—For terms and further particulars apply to

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J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sneds at wholesale or retail; 400 Corn-cutout made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English-made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of agricultural implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices; a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at

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ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60, LIGHT STREET,
OFFERS FOR 5 £.

Ploughs: 20 sorts—embracing every useful variety and form of modern plough—prices varying from \$3 to \$15 each;

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Cultivators for Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, expanding and stationary; Wheat Fanning Mills, made on Rice's and other improved plans; Straw Cutters, 5 kinds, among which are the cylindrical, which stands unrivaled in this country for cutting corn, fodder, straw, &c.; Corn Mills, 3 sizes, for grinding corn meal and chopping rye for horse feed;

Corn and Cob Crushers, Baldwin's patent. This is the only crusher that is yet in successful use in this country,—price \$65;

Corn Shucker and Sheller, Goldsborough's patent—warranted to husk and shell 700 bushels of corn per day, or shell, after the husk has been taken off, 1200 bushels—an A. 1 machine; Corn Shellers—several kinds for hand and horse power;

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Grindstones hung on friction rollers ready for use;

Revolving Horse-Rakes, made with hickory teeth, and on the most approved plan;

Threshing Machines, made on the spike principle, and the same that have given such general satisfaction for the last three years;

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Harrows, made on the most approved American and English plan;

Drill and Sowing Machines, for hand or horse power, among which is a machine of late invention, (price \$15) for planting corn, beans, turnips, &c.—made very simple, and performs admirably;

On Tires and Boxes, on the Yankee plan, and greatly superior to those in common use;

Rollers for gardens and fields, made with iron, stone and wood;

Sophers, with hangers, complete;

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Agricultural tools, embracing forks, shovels, rakes, trace chains, plough handles, axes, hay knives, grubbing hoes, bull rings, &c.

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Field seeds, embracing common American and various new European species.

Planters, with the above description of machinery, time of planting seed, &c. furnished gratis.

may 10

FOR SALE,

Three yearling Heifers and one yearling Bull,—they are 1 Ayrshire by an imported full-bred bull, out of excellent country cows.—Price \$20 each. Also, a yearling Heifer, 1 Durham, \$20. Also, a 7-8 Berkshires and 1-8 Ryfield Heifer, 18 months old—price \$20. Also, full bred black spotted Berkshire Heifers, 6 to 9 months old—price \$15 to \$25, very fine animals. Also, a beautiful Pointer Slut, 12 months old, ready to be broken—price \$20. Apply to ma 26

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The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 2½ miles Falls Road—Apply to

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A gentleman of this city, having a number of Durham, Devon and other cattle, and his arrangements not enabling him to keep them separate, will sell his Devon Bull, a Devon Cow with a fine heifer calf by her side, and a 3-4 Devon Cow, by a fine Devon bull of the best stock, out of a half Durham and half Devon Cow which was one of the best milkers known here, yielding her 30 quarts per day, whose dam was sold to Col. Williams of South Carolina for \$150. The owner for reason above assigned, is anxious to sell, and will dispose of the bull, two cows and calf for \$200, or in proportion for any part of them. The bull and cows are about 3 years old. For further particulars apply to

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Who has for sale a variety of other Devon, Durham, Ayrshire and other Stock—Also a variety of Berkshires, Woburns and other Hogs, large and small, will be sold bargains. m 19

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Threshing Machines with horse power, warranted, and well attended in putting up.

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Valley Plough, Beach's do, New York do, self-sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, ing- or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes, hoes, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hanes' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.

on 14

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Clement & John Lossing, Esq. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazier (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazier and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid.

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by a mean experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Dutatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O. ja 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particular, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

This above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off.

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine.

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Turning do., Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathe and Circular Saw Arbors, and tools for the same, &c. & &c. and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines.

GEORGE PAGE, who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fefil's Drovers' Inn. 20 Feb 10.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street.

Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PLoughs! PLoughs!! PLoughs!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOFF,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c. &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Who'd received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.

LLOYD & DOWNING.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary d. spade—price \$10.

OBED HUSSEY.